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EXAMINER

CORSARO, NICK

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2684

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2004

15

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/089,623

Applicant(s)

LAUMEN ET AL.

Examiner

Nick Corsaro

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15 and 18-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15 and 18-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/14/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, as follows.

The applicants features of a method of transmitting messages between a main station or two main stations and a terminal wherein inputs control a matching device, and a format request is made to get the data, and the matching device transmits the data in a format requested and the matching device matches at least one characteristic for transmission reads on Schwartz in view of Kingdon and the other supporting references, in that combination shows an mobile internet system with a router (protocol changer) between the systems where the user request a type of data that is transmitted in a format depending on the request, and the router matches a characteristic for transmission.

In response to the applicants argument that the examiner has not provided a prima facie case of obviousness because: 1) There is no suggestion to modify, the examiner disagrees in that the suggestion to modify was pointed to in Kingdon in that Schwartz is already showing the transmission of different types of data and Kingdon suggests transmission of more complex responses, such as bit mapped responses, as discussed in rejection that follows. 2) There is no suggestion in the prior art, the examiner disagrees, because as stated above there was suggestion in the prior art and further, the suggestion can be 'from some teaching, suggestion, or implication in the prior art and/or **generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art**'. 3) There is not reasonable expectation of success, however the examiner disagrees because Schwartz is already teaching a router in the system that formats data for transmission to a mobile device and Kingdon

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suggest the format of the data. Therefore, to one of skill in the art both would apply and can be used in a router.

In response to the applicants argument that the current application is disclosing conversion of text to voice or text to fax, the limitation is written broad in the claim and does not clearly indicate such a limitation, therefore, the claims read upon Schwartz in view of Kingdon and the other secondary references.

In response to the applicant's argument that Schwartz does not show how the communication session is established, how the client module establishes communication, the examiner disagrees, because Schwartz is showing Web Browsing using Icons and Hypertext.

In response to the applicants arguments that Schwartz does not show at least one characteristic for transmission of a message to the at least one input, of data type, data format, and transmission modes, the argument is not persuasive, because Schwartz shows selecting the type of data, Schwartz shows a conversion of the data to proper protocol, and Schwartz show compression of the data if necessary.

Therefore, the argued limitations are written broad such that the read upon the cited references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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2. Claims 15, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (6,473,609) in view of Kingdon et al. (6,088,594).

Consider claim 15, Schwartz discloses a method for transmitting messages between at least one main station (104, figure 1) and a terminal (106) via a telecommunications network (102) (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 3 lines 37-55, col. 5 lines 8-47, col. 7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz is discussing a mobile terminal with access to an internet server, the internet server being a main station). Schwartz discloses providing a matching device (114) between the at least one main station and the terminal (see col. 5 lines 47-61, col. 5 lines 8-26, col. 7 lines 9-28, col. 7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz discusses that the link server acts as the protocol matching device between the wireless network and the internet). Schwartz discloses controlling a message exchange using the matching device, the message exchange being controlled in dependence upon at least one input from one of, the terminal, and the at least one main station (see col. 3 lines 38-55, col. 5 lines 47-61, col. 7 lines 55-62, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 29-41, col. 10 lines 35-53, col. 11 lines 4-9, col. 13 lines 25-38, col. 13 lines 64-66, col. 14 lines 10-58 where in reference to figures 6-7, Schwartz discusses the user makes inputs from the terminal to the link server, i.e., the matching device, to get data from different network servers by sending a URL of the desired server, therefore, dependent upon the input from the mobile the link server gets various forms of data from the network). Schwartz discloses matching, by a matching device, at least one characteristic for transmission of a message to the at least one input wherein the at least one characteristic is at least one of a data type, a data format and a transmission mode (see col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 15 lines 1-8, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 10 lines 3-8, col. 11 lines 15-35).

Schwartz discloses user requests for information from different servers and format translations based on the information requested, and therefore logically the information is transmitted in a format based on the request (col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 15 lines 1-8, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 10 lines 3-8, col. 11 lines 15-35, col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 15 lines 1-8, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 10 lines 3-8, col. 11 lines 15-35). Schwartz, however, does not specifically disclose the message is transmitted in a format that is determined in dependence upon a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station. Kingdon teaches disclose the message is transmitted in a format that is determined in dependence upon a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station (see abstract lines 1-10, and col. 4 lines 9-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz, and have the message is transmitted in a format that is determined in dependence upon a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station, as taught by Kingdon, thus allowing the transmission of more complex responses, such as bit mapped responses, as discussed by Kingdon (col. 3 lines 12-36).

Consider claim 18, Schwartz discloses converting, by the matching device, messages from the at least one main station into a standardized form readable by the terminal; and transmitting the converted messages to the terminal (see col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 10 lines 3-16, col. 15 lines 39-65, col. 16 lines 30-65 and col. 19 lines 1-17, where Schwartz discusses changing the file to SDD format to send to the terminal in more efficiently).

Consider claim 23, Schwartz discloses inputting by a user of the terminal the at least one input from the terminal in the form of a data record; and transmitting the data record to the matching device (see col. 13 lines 25-38, col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 15 lines 39-65, col. 16 lines 30-

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65, col. 18 lines 11-16, col. 19 lines 18-67 and col. 20 lines 1-31, where Schwartz discusses each request/input is actually composed of several fields, therefore a record, where the message is a URL specifying server with a particular type of information).

Consider claim 28, Schwartz discloses using protocols in the terminal and the matching device which include functional elements for a predefined transmission mode for the transmission of a message; and effecting a suitable signaling of the message for the terminal (see col. 5 lines 47-61, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 3 lines 45-67, col. 4 lines 1-9, col. 7 lines 1-21, col. 9 lines 29-67, col. 10 lines 3-8, and col. 11 lines 18-33, where, as shown in figure 3A, 3B, and 6 Schwartz discusses upon starting the session the mobile exchanges characteristic data with the link server and the server changing the data format for transmission to the mobile, and the link server makes the protocol conversion).

Consider claim 29, Schwartz discloses a matching device (114, figure 1) for a transmitting messages between at least one main station (104) and terminal (106) via a telecommunications network (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 3 lines 37-61, col. 5 lines 8-61, col. 7 lines 47-67, and col. 8 lines 46-67, where Schwartz discusses the transmission of messages between a network server, i.e., main station, and a mobile terminal via a link server that converts the messages to useable formats, between the devices, therefore, matching formats). Schwartz discloses at least one interface (302, figure 3A) to the at least one main station; an interface (306) to the terminal (see col. 6 lines 65-67, col. 7 lines 1-27, and col. 5 lines 8-26). Schwartz discloses a storage device (316, figure 3A) configured to store at least one input from one of the terminal and the at least one main station for controlling a message exchange between the at least one main station and the terminal (see col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 11 lines 15-41,

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col. 13 lines 25-38, col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 18 lines 11-16, col. 18 lines 65-67, and col. 19 lines 1-45, where Schwartz discusses a message exchange processor and memory for processing the requests and data exchanges). Schwartz discloses a control unit (315, figure 3A) configured to control the message exchange as a function of the at least one input (see col. 8 lines 46-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 11 lines 15-41, col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 18 lines 65-67, and col. 19 lines 1-48, where Schwartz discusses the user of the terminal inputs commands corresponding to URL's to access data in different network server that are processed by the message processor). Schwartz discloses matching, by a matching device, at least one characteristic for transmission of a message to the at least one input wherein the at least one characteristic is at least one of a data type, a data format and a transmission mode (see col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 15 lines 1-8, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 10 lines 3-8, col. 11 lines 15-35).

Schwartz discloses inputs by users to request information of different types the request of different types logically including format request (see col. 8 lines 46-67), however, Schwartz does not specifically disclose the at least one input includes a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station. Kingdon teaches the at least one input includes a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station (see abstract lines 1-10, and col. 4 lines 9-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz, and the at least one input includes a format request made by one of the terminal and the at least one main station, as taught by Kingdon, thus allowing the transmission of more complex responses, such as bit mapped responses, as discussed by Kingdon (col. 3 lines 12-36).

Consider claim 30, Schwartz discloses a method for transmitting messages between at least one main stations (104, figure 1) and a terminal (106) via a telecommunications network (102) (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 2 lines 30-62, col. 3 lines 37-55, col. 5 lines 8-47, col. 7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz is discussing a mobile terminal with access to an internet servers, the internet server being a main station, a logically one or more main stations addressable by internet addresses). Schwartz discloses providing a matching device (114) between the at least one main stations and the terminal (see col. 5 lines 47-61, col. 5 lines 8-26, col. 7 lines 9-28, col. 7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz discusses that the link server acts as the protocol matching device between the wireless network and the internet). Schwartz discloses controlling a message exchange using the matching device, the message exchange being controlled in dependence upon at least one input from one of, the terminal, and the at least one main station (see col. 3 lines 38-55, col. 5 lines 47-61, col. 7 lines 55-62, col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 29-41, col. 10 lines 35-53, col. 11 lines 4-9, col. 13 lines 25-38, col. 13 lines 64-66, col. 14 lines 10-58 where in reference to figures 6-7, Schwartz discusses the user makes inputs from the terminal to the link server, i.e., the matching device, to get data from different network servers by sending a URL of the desired server, therefore, dependent upon the input from the mobile the link server gets various forms of data from the network).

Schwartz discloses the at least one main station is an internet server and therefore logically is disclosing at least two main stations (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 2 lines 30-62, col. 3 lines 37-55, col. 5 lines 8-47, col. 7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz is discussing internet addressing of the main station therefore logically discussing one, two, or more main stations). Schwartz however does not specifically disclose at least two main stations. Kingdon teaches at least two

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main stations (see col. 4 lines 38-45, where Kingdon is discussing connection of a mobile to one more servers on the internet via the internet addresses).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz, and have at least two main stations, as taught by Kingdon, thus allowing the mobile access to many main stations applications via the Internet and Internet servers, as discussed by Kingdon (col. 3 lines 30-35).

Consider claim 31, Schwartz discloses a matching device (114, figure 1) for a transmitting messages between at least one main stations (104) and terminal (106) via a telecommunications network (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 2 lines 30-62, col. 3 lines 37-61, col. 5 lines 8-61, col. 7 lines 47-67, and col. 8 lines 46-67, where Schwartz discusses the transmission of messages between a network internet servers, i.e., one or more main station, and a mobile terminal via a link server that converts the messages to useable formats, between the devices, therefore, matching formats). Schwartz discloses at least one interface (302, figure 3A) to the at least one main stations; an interface (306) to the terminal (see col. 6 lines 65-67, col. 7 lines 1-27, and col. 5 lines 8-26). Schwartz teaches a storage device (316, figure 3A) configured to store at least one input from one of the terminal and the at least one main stations for controlling a message exchange between the at least two main stations and the terminal (see col. 8 lines 45-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 11 lines 15-41, col. 13 lines 25-38, col. 14 lines 10-67, col. 18 lines 11-16, col. 18 lines 65-67, and col. 19 lines 1-45, where Schwartz discusses a message exchange processor and memory for processing the requests and data exchanges). Schwartz discloses a control unit (315, figure 3A) configured to control the message exchange as a function of the at least one input (see col. 8 lines 46-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 11 lines 15-41, col. 14 lines 10-67,

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col. 18 lines 65-67, and col. 19 lines 1-48, where Schwartz discusses the user of the terminal inputs commands corresponding to URL's to access data in different network server that are processed by the message processor).

Schwartz discloses the at least one main station is an internet server and therefore logically is disclosing at least two main stations (see col. 1 lines 30-40, col. 2 lines 30-62, col. 3 lines 37-55, col. 5 lines 8-47, col.7 lines 47-67, where Schwartz is discussing internet addressing of the main station therefore logically discussing one, two, or more main stations). Schwartz however does not specifically disclose at least two main stations. Kingdon teaches at least two main stations (see col. 4 lines 38-45, where Kingdon is discussing connection of a mobile to one more servers on the internet via the internet addresses).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz, and have at least two main stations, as taught by Kingdon, thus allowing the mobile access to many main stations applications via the Internet and Internet servers, as discussed by Kingdon (col. 3 lines 30-35).

3. Claims 19, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (6,473,609) in view of Kingdon et al. (6,088,594) as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Boyle et al. (6,138,158).

Consider claim 19, Schwartz discloses notifying the matching device of an incoming message for the terminal, by at least one main station (see col. 18 lines 11-43, where Schwartz discusses network server sending a message directed toward a particular terminal). Schwartz discloses if the terminal can be reached, initiating a transmission process for the message to the terminal, according to one of a push transmission and a pull transmission mode (see col. 18 lines

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44-67, col. 19 lines 1-18, col. 12 lines 54-67, col. 8 lines 45-67, and col. 9 lines 15-40, where Schwartz discusses that the messages can be pushed or pulled by the mobile terminal or network server).

Schwartz discloses checking terminal availability (col. 18 lines 43-50), but Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose if the terminal cannot be reached, storing the message until the matching device recognizes that the terminal can be reached. Boyle discloses if the terminal cannot be reached, storing the message until the matching device recognizes that the terminal can be reached (see col. 11 lines 24-50, col. 12 lines 24-31, col. 4 lines 58-67, and col. 5 lines 36-45, where Boyle queues messages destined for mobile and sends them when the mobile is available).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and when sending a message, if the terminal cannot be reached, storing the message until the matching device recognizes that the terminal can be reached, as taught by Boyle, thus allowing users to be timely and periodically informed of messages to be delivered when the user becomes available, as discussed by Boyle (col. 1 lines 41-46, col. 1 lines 55-60, col. 12 lines 28-31).

Consider claim 20, Schwartz discloses transmitting directly to the terminal, as a function of the input from the terminal a message for the terminal present in the at least one main station by the matching device when the terminal can be reached (see col. 8 lines 46-67, col. 9 lines 15-40, col. 10 lines 35-54, col. 11 lines 15-53, col. 12 lines 31-65, col. 13 lines 25-37, col. 18 lines 11-67 and col. 19 lines 1-17, and col. 20 lines 18-61, where Schwartz discusses that upon initiation of a communication session as a function of user input data is fetched and a message notification is sent and data downloaded).

Schwartz discloses the terminal may not be available (col. 18 lines 42-56), but Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose notifying the terminal of the availability of the message by the matching device, when the terminal cannot be reached. Boyle discloses notifying the terminal of the availability of the message by the matching device, when the terminal cannot be reached (see col. 12 lines 23-43, and col. 11 lines 30-50, where Boyle discusses queuing messages).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and when delivering messages, notifying the terminal of the availability of the message by the matching device, when the terminal cannot be reached, as taught by Boyle, thus allowing the user to be timely and periodically informed of messages to be delivered when the user becomes available, as discussed by Boyle (col. 1 lines 41-47, col. 1 lines 55-60, col. 12 lines 28-31).

Consider claim 22, Schwartz discloses converting the message to a form usable by the terminal and sending to the terminal as function of the an input at the terminal as a function of input by the terminal (see col. 7 lines 9-21, col. 8 lines 17-32, col. 8 lines 44-67, col. 9 lines 15-40 and col. 10 lines 3-35, where, as shown in figure 3B, Schwartz discusses a user request and response with data type and the link server converts the message to the protocol used by the terminal based on terminal characteristics).

Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose segmenting, by the matching device as a function of the input from the terminal individual parts of a message, which includes a plurality of elements, and processing the message by the matching device. Boyle discloses segmenting, by the matching device as a function of the input from the terminal individual parts

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of a message, which includes a plurality of elements and processing the message by the matching device (see col. 13 lines 35-54, where Boyle discusses that if the air interface is one that does not support an extremely long message, the message is segmented and sent in several messages).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and segment, by the matching device as a function of the input from the terminal individual parts of a message which includes a plurality of elements and processing the message by the matching device, when the terminal cannot be reached, as taught by Boyle, thus when the air interface is narrow band, allowing messages to be conformed to that protocol used by the device, as discussed by Boyle (col. 2 lines 43-50, col. 12 lines 37-44).

4. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz (A) et al. (6,473,609) in view Kingdon, as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Schwartz (B) (6,243,739).

Consider claim 21, Schwartz (A) and Kingdon discloses transmitting messages from servers, i.e., main stations, to a mobile terminal device (see col. 18 lines 1-67, and col. 19 lines 1-17).

Schwartz (A) and Kingdon do not specifically disclose transmitting a plurality of messages, from different ones of the at least one main station, in a combined form to the terminal by the matching device. Schwartz (B) discloses transmitting a plurality of messages, from different ones of the at least one main station, in a combined form to the terminal by the matching device (see col. 10 lines 55-67, and col. 11 lines 1-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz (A) and Kingdon, and transmit a plurality of messages, from different ones of the at least one main station, in a combined form to the terminal by the matching device, as taught by Schwartz (B), thereby reducing delays in communicating messages to subscribers, as discussed by Schwartz (B), (col. 2 lines 42-59).

5. Claim 24-27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (6,473,609) in view Kingdon, as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Smethers et al. (6,560,640).

Consider claim 24, Schwartz discloses inputting by a user of the terminal a plurality of different a data records for various functionalities that are implement-able by the terminal (see col. 9 lines 15-20, col. 19 lines 18-67 and col. 20 lines 1-31, where Schwartz discusses the message from the terminal are one or more URL requests where each request is actually composed of several fields, i.e., a record, where requests are to access different servers for different functions of the terminal, such as stock or news etc..).

Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose storing the plurality of different data records in storage device assigned to the matching device. Smethers discloses storing the plurality of different data records in storage device assigned to the matching device (see col. 8 lines 1-57, where Smethers discusses that a user can create a bookmark for the URL and store it at the server, the bookmark being a URL and associated data, with marked with a shortened identifier).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and store the plurality of different

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data records in storage device assigned to the matching device, as taught by Smethers, thus increasing information site access speeds by minimizing actions needed by the user, as discussed by Smethers (col. 1 lines 57-65).

Consider claim 25, Schwartz discloses each of the plurality of different data records has an assigned URL (see col. 19 lines 18-67).

Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose each of the plurality of different data records has an assigned identifier. Smethers discloses each of the plurality of different data records has an assigned identifier (see col. 8 lines 25-37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and have each of the plurality of different data records have an assigned identifier, as taught by Smethers, thus increasing information site access speeds by minimizing actions needed by the user, as discussed by Smethers (col. 1 lines 57-65).

Consider claim 26, Schwartz discloses a user making inputs to access servers; where the input is a data record having a URL and other identifiers (see col. 19 lines 17-65).

Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose selecting, by the user, one of the plurality of different data records; transmitting the assigned identifying character of the selected data record from the terminal to the matching device; checking, in the matching device, whether a data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device; and if the data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device, selecting, by the matching device, the data record. Smethers discloses selecting, by the user, one of the plurality of different data records; transmitting the assigned identifying character of the selected

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data record from the terminal to the matching device (see col. 8 lines 37-47). Smethers discloses checking, in the matching device, whether a data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device; and if the data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device, selecting, by the matching device, the data record (see col. 8 lines 48-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and incorporate selecting, by the user, one of the plurality of different data records; transmitting the assigned identifying character of the selected data record from the terminal to the matching device; checking, in the matching device, whether a data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device; and if the data record having the assigned identifying character is stored in the storage device, selecting, by the matching device, the data record, as taught by Smethers, thus increasing information site access speeds by minimizing actions needed by the user, as discussed by Smethers (col. 1 lines 57-65).

Consider claim 27, Schwartz discloses a user making inputs to access servers; where the input is a data record having a URL and other identifiers (see col. 19 lines 17-65).

Schwartz and Kingdon do not specifically disclose numbering the plurality of different data records in a sequence in which they are stored in the storage device, identifying characters of each of the plurality of data records being formed from the numbering. Smethers discloses numbering the plurality of different data records in a sequence in which they are stored in the storage device, identifying characters of each of the plurality of data records being formed from the numbering (see col. 12 lines 1-31 col. 13 lines 41-57).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Schwartz and Kingdon, and number the plurality of different data records in a sequence in which they are stored in the storage device, identifying characters of each of the plurality of data records being formed from the numbering, as taught by Smethers, thus increasing information site access speeds by minimizing actions needed by the user, as discussed by Smethers (col. 1 lines 57-65).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Nick Corsaro at telephone number (703) 306-5616.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung, can be reached at (703) 308-7745. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth, Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

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Nick Corsaro

Primary Examiner

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nick Corsaro', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**NICK CORSARO
PATENT EXAMINER**